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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/780,620

02/19/2004

Jacobus C. Haartsen

0110-001

3162

7590 03/06/2008  
Potomac Patent Group PLLC  
Attn: Kenneth B. Leffler  
P.O. Box 855  
McLean, VA 22101-0855

EXAMINER

TAYLOR, BARRY W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

03/06/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities. Applicant's specification page 2 has fill-in-the-blank which is still not filled in.

All co-pending applications must be identified by their application number(s).

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-9, 24-32 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orava (6,829,288) in view of Awater et al (2002/0110105 hereinafter Awater).

Regarding claim 24. Orava teaches an apparatus for determining whether to indicate reception of an access code in a receiver operating in a communications system, comprising:

logic that receives a signal (title, abstract, figures 1-9, col. 4 line 13 – col. 5 line 67, col. 7 lines 40-54, col. 8 lines 19-67, col. 9 lines 1-43, col. 13 lines 47-61);

logic that generates a correlation value by correlating the received signal with a reference code (abstract, col. 4 lines 26-31, col. 6 lines 31-35, col. 7 lines 1-57, col. 8

lines 19-60, col. 9 lines 32-43, col. 9 lines 56-62, col. 10 lines 2-3, col. 11 lines 8-14, col. 12 lines 1-26, col. 13 lines 27-61, col. 14 lines 15-21);

logic that sets a threshold level to a first value if the receiver is in a scan mode;

logic that sets the threshold level to a second value if the receiver is in a traffic mode, wherein the second value corresponds to a lower degree of correlation than the first value;

logic that compares the correlation value with the threshold level (abstract, col. 4 lines 26-31, col. 6 lines 31-35, col. 7 lines 1-57, col. 8 lines 19-60, col. 9 lines 32-43, col. 9 lines 56-62, col. 10 lines 2-3, col. 11 lines 8-14, col. 12 lines 1-26, col. 13 lines 27-61, col. 14 lines 15-21); and

logic that indicates reception of the access code only if the correlation value compares favorably with the threshold level (abstract, col. 4 lines 26-31, col. 6 lines 31-35, col. 7 lines 1-57, col. 8 lines 19-60, col. 9 lines 32-43, col. 9 lines 56-62, col. 10 lines 2-3, col. 11 lines 8-14, col. 12 lines 1-26, col. 13 lines 27-61, col. 14 lines 15-21).

Orava does not explicitly show logic that sets a threshold level to a first value if the receiver is in a scan mode and logic that sets the threshold level to a second value if the receiver is in a traffic mode, wherein the second value corresponds to a lower degree of correlation than the first value.

Awater also teaches in Bluetooth environment and improves on the roaming procedure for mobile devices when switching from one access point to another by applying a weight (i.e. threshold level) to an equation to be used by the mobile device wherein the weight depends on the state the mobile device is in (i.e. connect state

reading on traffic mode or scan state reading on scan mode) thus allowing the mobile to switch to an access point that provides the best overall quality (paragraphs 0089 - 0091, 0110). The Examiner notes that paragraphs 0089 and 0119 disclose that the connect state **may have** a weight value larger than the scan state which is an obvious design choice.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention as taught by Orava to assign weights as taught by Awater so that the network device can switch to the access point that provides the best overall quality.

Regarding claim 1. Method claim 1 is rejected for the same reasons as apparatus claim 24 since the recited apparatus would perform the claimed method steps.

Regarding claim 47. Program claim 47 is rejected for the same reasons as apparatus claim 24 and method claim 1 since the recited apparatus and method would perform the claimed program steps.

Regarding claims 2, 4, 25, and 27. Orava teaches correlating by multiplying (see figure 3, col. 11 line 53 – col. 12 line 55).

Regarding claims 3, 5, 26, and 28. Orava teaches correlating by XORing (col. 13 lines 47-61).

Regarding claims 6-8 and 29-31. Orava teaches correlating incoming access code to determine protocol of channel (see abstract and items 33 and 34 figure 3).

Regarding claims 9 and 32. Orava teaches values derived (figures 5b and 5c) from access code (figure 5a) may be used. Applicants specification also discloses any values could be used.

3. Claims 22-23 and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Orava (6,829,288) in view of Awater et al (2002/0110105) further in view of Awater et al (2005/0152317).

Regarding claims 22-23 and 45-46. Orava in view of Awater (2002/011015) do not show using threshold values to allow the receiver to accept false alarms.

Awater also teaches packet detection in Bluetooth environment (abstract, paragraphs 0001 – 0009, 0029, 0035 – 0042, 0048 – 0050, 0055) wherein threshold values are used to detect false alarms (paragraph 0091 – 0092) since false alarms would cause the receiver to become deaf to incoming packets for a certain time.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the invention as taught by Orava in view of Awater (2002/0110105) to correlate to thresholds as taught by Awater (2005/0152317) so that symbol detection of access codes become more accurate by selecting thresholds with sufficiently small false alarm probability as taught by Awater.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

4. Claims 10-21 and 33-44 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 2/11/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a) Applicants generally argue that Orava does not show logic that sets threshold level if the receiver is in a scan mode and logic that sets the threshold level to a second value if the receiver is in a traffic mode (see paper dated 2/11/08, page 4 lines 11-18).

The Examiner notes that Orava does not discourage using thresholds. Orava is very clear that logic is used to receive a signal (title, abstract, figures 1-9, col. 4 line 13 – col. 5 line 67, col. 7 lines 40-54, col. 8 lines 19-67, col. 9 lines 1-43, col. 13 lines 47-61) and logic that generates a correlation value by correlating the received signal with a reference code (abstract, col. 4 lines 26-31, col. 6 lines 31-35, col. 7 lines 1-57, col. 8 lines 19-60, col. 9 lines 32-43, col. 9 lines 56-62, col. 10 lines 2-3, col. 11 lines 8-14, col. 12 lines 1-26, col. 13 lines 27-61, col. 14 lines 15-21) and logic that compares the correlation value with the threshold level (abstract, col. 4 lines 26-31, col. 6 lines 31-35, col. 7 lines 1-57, col. 8 lines 19-60, col. 9 lines 32-43, col. 9 lines 56-62, col. 10 lines 2-3, col. 11 lines 8-14, col. 12 lines 1-26, col. 13 lines 27-61, col. 14 lines 15-21) and logic that indicates reception of the access code only if the correlation value compares favorably with the threshold level (abstract, col. 4 lines 26-31, col. 6 lines 31-35, col. 7 lines 1-57, col. 8 lines 19-60, col. 9 lines 32-43, col. 9 lines 56-62, col. 10 lines 2-3, col. 11 lines 8-14, col. 12 lines 1-26, col. 13 lines 27-61, col. 14 lines 15-21).

In summation, Orava uses threshold levels for trigger conditions to be used to determine the receipt timing and is clearly aware of different modes of operation (see at

least figure 6 wherein connect mode and scan modes are shown). However, Orava does not explicitly show logic that sets a threshold level to a first value if the receiver is in a scan mode and logic that sets the threshold level to a second value if the receiver is in a traffic mode, wherein the second value corresponds to a lower degree of correlation than the first value.

b) Next, Applicants argue that Awater fails to describe using a dynamically changeable threshold (see paper dated 2/11/08, page 4 line 19).

The Examiner notes that Applicants independent claims are extremely vague with regards to “dynamically” changing thresholds. Applicant’s independent claims only require setting threshold to first mode and setting threshold to second mode wherein second value corresponds to a lower degree of correlation. Orava already teaches receiving a signal, generating a correlation value by correlating the received signal with a reference code, compare the correlation value with threshold and indicating reception of the access code (see Examiner's rejection listed above).

Therefore, in response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant’s invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., using a dynamically changeable threshold) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

c) Next, Applicants start to repeat the argument that Orava and Awater use static threshold verses dynamic (see page 5 – page 7, paper dated 2/11/08).



The Examiner notes that applicants independent claims are extremely vague because each independent claim do not require nor recite any type of "dynamically changeable threshold" being used.

### ***Conclusion***

**6. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W. Taylor, telephone number (571) 272-7509, who is available Monday-Thursday, 6:30am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost, can be reached at (571) 272-7872. The central facsimile phone number for this group is **571-273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group 2600 receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600, the 2600 Customer Service telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you

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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Centralized Delivery Policy: For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the central fax number **(571-273-8300)**.

/Barry W Taylor/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617